



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Habitat: Pupæ abundant on under sides of leaves of a cultivated *Rubus* at Lake City, Florida, sent by Mr. A. L. Quaintance. Imago emerging at the middle of February. As this occurred on a cultivated *Rubus*, Mr. Quaintance thought it barely possible it might be an introduced species, but it is probably native in Florida. It certainly is not the European *A. rubi* Signoret, which is more or less marked with black, and has black legs and spotted wings. More nearly it resembles the English species *A. rubicola* Douglas, 1891, which has a yellow body and immaculate white wings; but in *rubicola* the pupa is not black, there is not the fringe of our species, the lingua projects much more beyond the operculum, and there are decided differences in the legs and antennæ of the imago.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF JUNE 16, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Ten members present.

The evening was devoted to a discussion of the best methods of mounting and preparing of insects.

The Treasurer reported the balance of the JOURNAL fund as \$368.06 and the Society fund as \$133.73.

Mr. Beutenmüller read a notice from the Philadelphia Society about the 4th, of July excursion.

MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Beutenmüller was elected temporary chairman. Nine members present.

The Treasurer reported on the funds of the Society.

The Executive Committee was instructed to organize, and devise ways and means to increase the membership and to invest the money of the Society.

The following resignations were reported and accepted: H. Aich, D. H. Ray, G. D. Hulst, A. Smith.

Col. Nicolas Pike was proposed as an active member by Mr. Beutenmüller. A number of rare coleoptera were exhibited by Messrs. Schaeffer, Meitzen and Joutel and after discussion the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 6, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Seventeen members present. Visitors: Dr. George H. Horn, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Blackburn.

Treasurer reported a bill of \$24.00 from the Scientific Alliance as the Society's share of the expenses for the year.

The Executive Committee reported that card-cases to contain cards giving the meeting days and other information of the Society be placed at the Museum and other similar places, and that the moneys of the Society be deposited in the name of the Society.

Dr. Ottolenqui moved that the publication committee publish a new list of Lepidoptera, with Dr. Dyar as editor. After discussion the motion was lost, owing to the want of funds.

Mr. Blackburn was proposed as active member by Mr. Beutenmüller.

Mr. Palm spoke of the Coleoptera collected by Mr. Kunze in Arizona, in which he said that *Plusiotis lecontei* was found in the sawdust of old saw-mills, and that *Dynastes grantii* was found in numbers in the tops of ash trees.

Mr. Joutel exhibited the flowers of the cruel-plant with insects hanging from them, and he explained the manner in which the insects were caught by the flowers.

Dr. Horn gave an informal talk about the region gone over by Mr. Kunze and also about Coleoptera generally. The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 20, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Twelve members present.

Colonel Nicholas Pike and Mr. C. V. Blackburn were elected as active members.

Dr. H. G. Dyar spoke on the first larval stage of the Eucleidæ (Limacodidæ). This stage was described of ten different species inhabiting New York, and the relations of the species to each other were shown. The results confirm the position assigned to the family on larval characters derived from the adult larvæ, leading back to an ancestral form from which the whole group may have been derived. It appears that this ancestral form must have been more like *Lagoa* than any other known larva, a conclusion entirely in harmony with the author's previous results.

Mr. Joutel gave a few additional notes on the cruel-plant (*Physianthus albens*). After discussion of both subjects the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 17, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Ten members present.

Dr. Seifert spoke of the experiments he was making with the larvæ, pupæ and eggs of moths and butterflies with a view of finding the effects of heat and cold on them. The results were very marked, as shown by the dark forms of *Arctia arge*, produced by cold and the light ones by heat, when placed near a series of normal specimens. Many of the pupæ, eggs and larvæ were kept in 120° Fahr. for 100 hours, others were frozen. He found that the eggs of some species slowly developed in a freezing temperature.

President Zabriskie exhibited several crickets from Florida.

Mr. Beutenmüller gave an account of the capture of the dog's-head butterfly on Staten Island by Mr. Wm. T. Davis. He also said that it was probable that the larva of *Everyx versicolor* spun a slight cocoon and pupated in the branches of its food plant, which grows in swamps where there is always more or less water on the ground, so that it would be unable to pupate like the others of the genus. After discussion the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 1, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Eighteen members and six visitors present.

Dr. Horn was expected to give a talk on Coleoptera, but was unable to attend on account of sickness. A general discussion of insects took place.

Mr. Beutenmüller gave a preliminary account of some of the insects caught during his trip through North Carolina, among which were *Nomaretus debilis*, *Cychnus andrewsii*, *C. bicarinatus*, *Pterostichus blanchardi* and several species of *Platynus*.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 15, 1896.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Beutenmüller was elected temporary chairman. Twelve members present.

A letter of regret from Dr. Horn was read explaining his absence at the last meeting.

Messrs. Palm, Groth and Joutel were appointed a committee to nominate officers for 1897.

Mr. Beutenmüller read a paper on "A trip to the land of the sky in Western North Carolina," in which he gave a description of the scenery and people as well as some amusing incidents of travel and spoke of the insects he caught, among which, besides those exhibited at the last meeting, were a host of Hymenoptera, Diptera and Lepidoptera; he also exhibited a number of photographs illustrating the trip.

MEETING OF JANUARY 5, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Zabriskie in the chair. Ten members present.

Dr. G. Lagai and Miss Margaret Jagers were proposed for active membership.

The Nominating Committee reported on officers for 1897: For President, Chas. Palm; Vice-President, E. G. Love; Treasurer, C. F. Groth; Recording Secretary, L. H. Joutel; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Dyar; Executive Committee: Messrs. J. L. Zabriskie, O. Dietz, E. G. Love, C. F. Groth, H. G. Dyar; Publication Committee: Messrs. E. Daecke, C. Schaeffer, L. H. Joutel, Wm. Beutenmüller.

On motion the Recording Secretary was requested to cast an affirmative ballot, and the candidates were declared elected.

The Treasurer read his annual report, which was referred to the executive committee for auditing and to report to the Society thereon.

A vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers.

The advisability of holding an annual exhibition of insects was discussed and the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Mr. Beutenmüller called attention to Dr. Packard's work on the monograph of the Notodontidæ, saying that it was one of the best monographs extant and ought to be in the possession of every student of Lepidoptera. A limited number of copies were in the hands of Dr. Packard and to be had for \$15 per copy.

MEETING OF JANUARY 19, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Twelve members present.

Dr. G. Lagai and Miss Margaret Jagers were elected active members.

The resignation of Mr. Birnbaum was read and laid over to next meeting.

The President appointed Messrs. Munch and Schaeffer on the Field Committee and Messrs. Beutenmüller and Love on the Scientific Alliance Committee.

The Committee on Constitution reported on the revised constitution and by-laws, which were adopted and ordered printed.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 2, 1897

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-President Love in the chair. Eleven members present.

The Auction Committee reported that a number of insects had been donated to the society by Messrs. Ottolenqui and Dyar.

It was decided to appoint a committee of three to devise ways and means of increasing the membership of the Society.

Dr. Ottolenqui exhibited a series of *Ecpantheria scribonia* showing the typical form merging into the form *denudata*, and questioned the correctness of the variety, saying it was only a worn specimen. Dr. Dyar replied by saying that in the true *denudata* the scales did not hold very well and were sooner lost than in the typical *scribonia*. He also showed a series of *Nadata gibbosa*, in some of which the white in the fringes was entirely absent and in others only represented by one or two white scales, thus agreeing with the description of *doubledayi*, and proving that it was a synonym of *gibbosa*. He mentioned that *Clisiocampa distria* was very common and destructive in New Hampshire the past summer.

Dr. Dyar spoke on a winter trip to Miami, Fla. He described the country and mentioned the species of Lepidoptera seen. Insects were not abundant, but two especially interesting Lepidopterous larvæ were found; the first was the larva of the little black Euchromian *Syntomedia minima*, which has only recently been found in Florida. The larvæ occurred sparingly and were observed in all their stages. The larva is red, tufted with dark grey hairs resembling somewhat some of the species of *Euchætes*, but with the warts of an Euchromian, not an Arctian. The second species was discovered on the Mangrove while rowing up the Miami river. It is the larva of *Eupoeya slossoniæ* Pack., a moth whose family position has been in dispute. Dr. Packard described the form as a "new species of Limacodes-like moth," while Dr. Dyar had considered it Megalophygid. The larva proved to be a true Euclid closely allied to *Fhobetron*. Dr. Dyar described its most essential characters, showing that it was in effect a green *Fhobetron* on which had been superimposed the special adaptation of our *Sisyrosea textula (inornata)*.

Mr. Doll showed an example of *Catocala elda* bred from a larva found on Long Island, on silver poplar. He also showed a beautiful aberration of *Anisota stigma* suffused with black, and one of *Melitæa chalcædon*, also a cross evidently between *Limenitis ursula* and *disippus*. He also had several aberrations of *Cecropia*, one of which had the transverse band crowded to the edge of the wings, making a unique insect.

Dr. Seifert exhibited some Lepidoptera showing the effects of heat and cold on eggs and pupæ. The Lunas which he showed had the eggs frozen twenty days. The eggs of *V. antiopa* were kept frozen thirty days, the effect on the imago was a general loss of brightness in the males and a gain in the females. The October brood were most affected.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 16, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

Vice-President Love in the chair. Thirteen members present.

The resignation of Dr. Kretz was read and accepted.

The Auction Committee reported that Mrs. Slosson and Mr. Doll had donated a number of insects for the Journal fund, a list of which was read.

Dr. Love appointed Messrs. Beutenmüller, Schaeffer and Joutel as a committee to increase the membership of the Society.

The Publication Committee reported that arrangements were being made to give a series of lectures to the public and asked for a sum of money to defray the expenses; on motion the sum of fifty dollars was set aside for the purpose.

Dr. Love showed specimens of *Phyllotreta armoracia*, an imported beetle, and said they were very common in Wisconsin and were doing considerable damage. They were very partial to horse-radish.

Mr. Beutenmüller showed some *Papilio* chrysalids with the imagos among which were those of *thas* and *cresphontes*. He pointed out the differences in their shape and characters which proved that they were not varieties, as some authors had claimed, but distinct species. He also pointed out the differences between *P. bairdii*, *asterias* and *oregonia*, stating that *bairdii* was a variety of *oregonia* and not of *asterias*, and also spoke on the relationship between *brevicauda* and *asterias*. The chrysalid of *Ornithoptera*, sp. and *Papilio philenor* were almost identical in shape but differed in size.

Mr. Joutel spoke of the close resemblance of grasshoppers to leaves and showed two remarkable examples from Brazil.

MEETING OF MARCH 2, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Ten members present.

A note from Mr. Morris K. Jessup was read, giving the use of the large lecture hall of the Museum for the Society's lectures.

A letter from the Scientific Alliance asking for nominations by the Society of a person to receive the first grant of the Newberry fund was read. After discussion the Corresponding Secretary was requested to notify the Secretary of the Scientific Alliance that this Society had no candidate to propose.

Mr. Beutenmüller read a paper by Mr. William T. Davis, entitled, Intelligence Shown by Caterpillars in Placing Their Cocoons (see ante, p. 42).

In a discussion by the members the opinion was expressed that the cases cited were accidental and were not a sign of intelligence.

Mr. J. Doll showed a series of *Pseudohazis* in which the variation was well shown, it being impossible to tell where one species finished and the other began, the differences being evidently only local variations.

MEETING OF MARCH 16, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Eleven members present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present rate of postage on specimens of natural history to foreign countries being the same as letter rates, a burden some and excessive rate, and

WHEREAS, An amendment is to be proposed at the next International Postal Congress (amendment to Article XIX (samples), 4 of the Regulation of Details and Order) whereby such subjects shall be admitted to the mails at the rate of samples of merchandise.

Therefore, be it *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the New York Entomological Society that the amendment should be adopted, and

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to instruct the American delegate to vote for the same.

The delegates of this Society were requested to also bring the resolutions before the Scientific Alliance.

The President appointed Messrs. E. G. Love, J. L. Zabriskie and H. G. Dyar to act as auditors for 1897.

Mr. Loos on behalf of the Agassiz Chapter asked permission to join our field meetings. On motion the Chapter was invited to take part in our field meetings.

The Publication Committee reported that they had arranged for two lectures; one by Prof. Lyman A. Best, on Insect Mimicry, on April 10th, and the other by Dr. E. G. Love on the Study of Insects and their Transformations on April 24th.

Mr. Zabriskie exhibited the secondary parasites on *Chlamys plicata*, the generic name of which he stated was *Teterasticus*. He also showed the parasite from the eggs of *Chelymorphia argus*.

A paper on the Protective value of Action, Volitional or otherwise in "Protective Mimicry," by Mr. F. M. Webster, was read and discussed by the members (antea, p. 67).

MEETING OF APRIL 6, 1897.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History.

President Palm in the chair. Ten members present.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had sent the Resolutions on postage, which were offered at the last meeting, to the Postmaster General. Dr. Dyar was instructed to notify other scientific societies of the resolutions, and to request their coöperation.

A request from the Swiss Entomological Society, to exchange publications was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

Tickets for the annual reception of the New York Microscopical Society were received and acknowledged with thanks.

The Publication Committee reported that final arrangements had been made for the two public lectures by the Society, and tickets for the same were distributed.

Dr. Dyar spoke on the geographical distribution of the Eucleidæ with relation to past geological conditions. Maps of the former distribution of land and water were shown, so far back as the early Mesozoic (Triassic). It was shown that on the assumption that the Eucleidæ had never crossed considerable areas of water, that it was necessary to regard their origin as dating from this early period. Their present geographical distribution was also explained. There are no known fossils in this family, which renders direct palæontological evidence unavailable. Mesozoic insects in general are known to be similar to those now existant as remarked by Germar, and Bar is of the opinion that the absence of flowers in the Carboniferous is no proof of the absence of Lepidoptera. A mine of a Tineid is known from the Cretaceous. Now the Eucleidæ, in respect to the moths are not so highly specialized as many Tineids, and it seems possible that they may have existed in the Triassic in spite of the absence of fossil Lepidoptera an order which seems unusually poorly represented in the rocks. However, Dr. Dyar showed conditions which may have been capable of transporting the Eucleidæ across areas of water, showing that the present argument may be more interesting than conclusive. After discussion, adjournment.